

The **CAROLINA**
FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's
Rural Electric Cooperatives / May **MAY 18 1962**
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UFD-11-62
Compact model holds 389 lbs! Just under 5 ft. high; 30 in. wide. Frigidaire quality, including dependable Meter-Miser compressor, all-steel cabinet. **Lowest-priced Frigidaire Freezer of all!**

UFD-21-62
Giant 718-lb. capacity! Five full-width shelves; four refrigerated for fast freezing. Twin sliding basket-drawers. **Adjustable Cold Control**—a feature of all Frigidaire Freezers.

CFB-14
Huge capacity (473 lbs.)—ultimate in hide-away food storage. Quick-freezing shelf; all-steel cabinet—worktable top; counter-balanced lid. **Baked enamel** exterior finish (all models).

UFPD-12-62
Exclusive Frigidaire Frost-Proof system stops frost before it can form! Holds 412 lbs. Four full-width shelves; five full-width door shelves. **Flip-Quick Ice Ejector** optional in all models.

Look at all 8 by Frigidaire before you buy any food freezer!

You're sure to find the perfect style and size for your family!



UFD-13-62
Holds 466 lbs. One of 6 models with door lock. 1-year warranty for repair of any defect, plus 4-year Protection Plan for repair of any defect in refrigerating system. **Same complete warranty with all Frigidaire Freezers.**

CFB-20
Mammoth 19.55 cu. ft. holds 684 lbs. Quick-freezing shelf; 2 slide-aside storage baskets; movable food divider; high efficiency insulation gives more freezing space. **Saves you money on operating costs!**

UFD-15-62
Holds 512 lbs. Frigidaire Sheer Look. Magnetic door seal (all Frigidaire Food Freezers) holds door tightly shut, yet allows easy opening, even from inside. **Dependable Meter-Miser compressor—all models.**

UFPI-17-62
Exclusive Frigidaire Frost-Proof system! Holds 588 lbs. Special storage for frozen juice and soup cans on door. Choice of four colors plus white. Exclusive Frigidaire Frigi-Foam insulation saves space.

Remember that every Frigidaire Food Freezer has the same superb dependability that makes Frigidaire Refrigerators first choice the world around!

Frigidaire Food Freezers go through rugged tests to prove dependability. Typical models are run day and night, fully loaded, in room

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Almond Home Supply

LUMBERTON

Thompson Electric Co.

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WILKESBORO

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Commission Troubles

General Statutes Commissioner Frank Hanft has presented for "careful consideration" two revisions in the nature and work of the State Utilities Commission, both of which bear examination:

1. Reduce the size of the commission from five to three and make it an "appellate tribunal" to review decisions made by examiners expert in utility regulation.

2. Create a "public defender" who would also serve as general counsel to the commission.

The regulation of utilities becomes a more trying and complicated enterprise every year; and that calls, in the opinion of knowledgeable observers, for more expertise. Specifically, the utilities commission has been thrust already into the position of a "quasi-judicial" body, which with impartial neutrality hears "briefs" for rate increases brought by the utilities and "briefs"—if any—against them brought by the attorney general in behalf of the consumers.

This is an unsatisfactory situation, though it has become so through no fault of the commissioners. A regulatory commission, in theory, should not be a court, and does not function well as a court. Far from being "impartial," as some commissioners apparently are worried that it should be, there should be no doubt of its partiality to the consumer, whenever his case is sound.

Whether Mr. Hanft's proposals would remedy these two faults is not clear. But they are a stab in that direction, which should be considered along with the report Governor Sanford has requested from the General Statutes Commission.

—Greensboro Daily News

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TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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ADV. & POWER USE DIRECTOR

COVER—It's getting along toward the time of the year when fresh vegetables are finding their way to market. These are some that ended up at Raleigh Farmers Market, where they were caught by the camera of Joe Holloway of United Press International.

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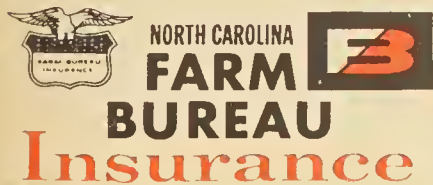


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Name _____

Address _____

THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*



It starts out with "Beaver Dam Road" and closes with the "Johnson Boys" — and in between are a dozen other delightful folk songs.

And on the record jacket is a photo which should be familiar to readers of *The Carolina Farmer*. It's Frank Proffitt, the North Carolina mountain man who was featured in an article by J. C. Brown Jr., and which graced the cover of the July, 1960, *Farmer*.

This Folkway recording of Frank Proffitt folk songs isn't likely to compete with the Kingston Trio. Instead, it contains a collection of authentic songs that Proffitt learned while growing up in the Blue Ridge.

As Frank and Anne Warner, noted folk song collectors who have known Proffitt for almost 25 years, say in a folder with the recording, "We are proud and happy that Frank's own voice can be heard singing the songs he learned from his father, his mother, his aunts and uncles, and from other folks in his music-rich area. Frank has a tremendous storehouse of these songs, and he sings and plays them in the heart-stirring mountain style that creates a feeling deep in one's bones—as if long-for-gotten pioneer memories were there to be awakened."

As interesting as the recording itself is the folder with it. Frank Proffitt's observations, as written by the Warners and Sandy Paton, who made the recording, reflect

the quiet dignity of our mountain people and Proffitt's special understanding of his heritage.

One paragraph especially caught my eye. "Mountain life in the Beaver Dam section where Frank lives has electricity now, and electric refrigeration and TV and . . ."

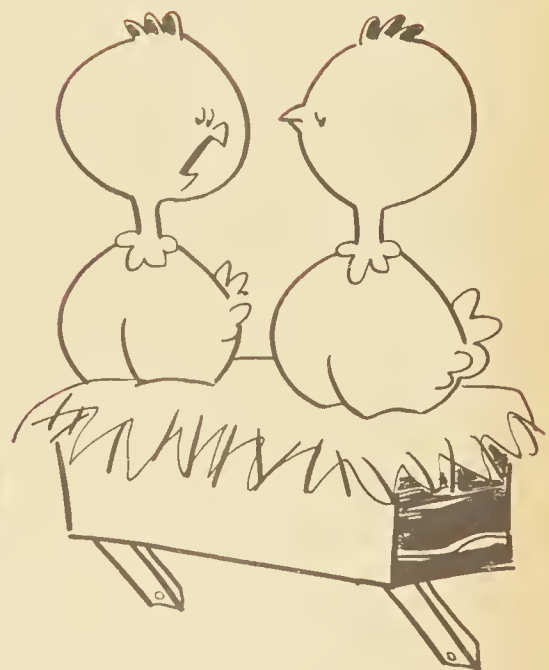
A happy thought—yet sad in a way. Electricity doubtless means much to these out-of-the-way people and likely they cherish it in the same way they cherish all their blessings.

Yet, it's ironic that this same electricity will doubtless mean one day there will be no Frank Proffitts to delight us with folklore from the past.

Communications brought through electricity will gradually draw these mountain people closer to the outside world and away from their traditional culture. Then where will be the men who spent their childhood evenings before the fire being delighted by the singing of their elders?

Our one consolation is that this same electricity makes it possible for thousands to hear the likes of Frank Proffitt.

Gertrude *By Ted Trogdon*



"I'm thinking very seriously about going on a stand-up strike."

SEW APRONS at
Home For Stores
No charge for material to fill
orders. In our fourth successful
year.
ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

The Right to Exist

Editor's note: Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation has been involved with a long legal battle with the town of Hudson and Duke Power Company. The outcome of this battle and its implications to Blue Ridge—and other North Carolina electric cooperatives—is outlined by Manager C. E. Viverette of Blue Ridge. Reprinted from the N'Light'Ner.

THE FINAL chapter in our litigation with Duke Power Company and the town of Hudson was written on Jan. 29 when the judge of the Caldwell County Superior Court rendered his judgment. This judgment was based on the findings of the State Supreme Court.

The State Supreme Court made it clear that legislation was needed to clarify the positions of the electric membership corporations in North Carolina. The decision of the Supreme Court required us to discontinue serving those members inside the town limits of Hudson that began receiving service on or after April 1, 1960. This is the date the town of Hudson was officially declared to have a population of more than 1,500 inhabitants.

We were very sorry to have to notify the 19 members that had received service from us within the town limits of Hudson since April 1, 1960, that we could no longer legally serve them. Some of these members were very upset, as they had a right to be, yet they respected the law.

As the situation now stands we will not be permitted to serve the premises in Hudson we are now permitted to serve if a new occupant moves in, or should the present member resign. This is not only true in Hudson but will be true in any incorporated town where we serve members when that town reaches a population of 1500 or more. This will eventually include all towns we now serve.

From the foregoing it can be readily seen that for the continued existence of your cooperative it is imperative that we get some remedial legislation at the next session of the legislature. We believe this can be achieved if the people of the state and our legislators understand the problem.

However, we know from past history and from things taking place in South Carolina, and in the legislature which is in session

now, that we will be faced with formidable opposition. Everything we propose will be taken and twisted by the power companies to make it appear to the public that the electric membership corporations are trying to take over all the power business in the state instead of fighting for our very right to exist.

The right for rural electrification to come into being 25 years ago was bitterly contested by the power companies then. They would like nothing better now than to see all the electric membership corporations dissolved and municipal electric systems too, for that matter, so they might have a complete monopoly on the electric power business.

This may seem a harsh and even an antagonistic thing to say; yet, what other conclusion can one come to in light of what has transpired and the unwillingness of the power companies to cooperate in any way except when they are forced to?

Your board of directors and your manager, and we feel our members also, want nothing more than that which is fair and equitable.

We want our legislators to know the full story and have an understanding of the problem when they go to the legislature next year. We hope each of our members will help to tell the story.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

How's Your Kitchen I.Q.?



Since the year's building boom will probably be in full swing for the next couple of months, here are a few do's and don'ts to heed when you're planning that new kitchen. You might also find the list helpful if you're just remodeling your kitchen.

DO check door swing. Doors that open against the face of an appliance should be rehung on the other side of the door jam, or hinge to swing out rather than in.

DO see that when appliances face each other (refrigerator across the aisle from range) min-

imum clearance is at least 42 inches—48 inches if possible.

DO consider door and window location—their position greatly influences the arrangement of the whole kitchen.

DO check your local building and wiring codes.

DO make sure you have adequate wiring for all of the appliances you have and expect to have.

DO plan to use adequate light—illuminate work surfaces, range and sink as well as room center.

DO try to "double up" on utilities. Have plumbing for laundry, kitchen, and bath in same wall or as near as possible to each other.

DO build around obstacles.

DON'T install your range and refrigerator side by side.

DON'T put wall cabinets too close to the countertop—allow 15 inches minimum clearance.

DON'T forget to include a planning area.

DON'T put your range under a window—it makes it difficult to open and close the window.

DON'T forget to provide plenty of adequately wired outlets around the counter for the use of portable appliances.

You'll find that these do's and don'ts and other suggestions you can get from the electrification advisor at your electric cooperative will help you to more completely enjoy that new kitchen.

KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association



The Rural Electrification Administration has adopted a new policy which clarifies its position on *releasing of information* regarding rural electric and telephone loan applications. In a policy bulletin issued last month, Administrator Norman Clapp said REA will make available the *following details* from loan applications: *name* and address of the applicant, *date* of the application, and the *amount* and *general purpose* of the loan.

This information had not been released by REA in the past, but the Administrator observed that in recent years such basic details *generally have been made available* by the applicants themselves. However, under this new procedure, if the borrower does *not* want these details released, it may ask the Administrator not to make them available as public information. If *sufficient reason* is given the Administrator may decide not to release such information.

Clapp pointed out that REA will treat as *confidential*—unless applicants agree to release, or the Administrator decides it must be released—the following information: (1) the *status of contracts* and contract negotiations involving the applicant's business; (2) information relating to the current *financial status* and structure of the applicant; (3) details of the *economic and engineering* feasibility and plans of the proposed project; (4) data submitted on *future loads* and service.

The Rural Electrification Administration will continue to publish those publications and statistical reports that it has in the past, and, as in the past, will furnish additional information on its loans and programs on request.

The clarification of information handling procedures came after officials of several power companies had attacked the handling of REA loan information. It was announced after Clapp had discussed it with members of the Special Subcommittee on Government Information, headed by Rep. John E. Moss of California.



The Budget Bureau has released an additional \$20 million for rural, nonfarm housing loans by the Farmers Home Administration. This program was started last October, after Congress authorized \$430 million in direct borrowing from the Treasury. The FHA *quickly committed* the \$75 million approved by the Budget Bureau for fiscal 1962. The recently released funds will help ease the backlog of 15,000 applications the FHA now has.



Our congratulations go to Lee Wilder, assistant editor of *The Carolina Farmer*, who was honored by the North Carolina Press Women's Association last month. She was awarded *first place* in column writing in the Asso-

KEEPING UP

with rural electrification

Continued

ciation's annual competition. Mrs. Wilder wrote the column while she was women's editor of *The Charlotte Observer*.



The plight of customers of the Nantahala Power and Light Company attracted attention again last month when citizens of Western North Carolina urged Governor Terry Sanford to call a *special session* of the General Assembly. The Five-County Committee for TVA Power adopted a resolution calling for the action to secure "all legislation necessary to relieve the people of the area from the *high, oppressive rates* now being charged under bond by Nantahala."

The State Utilities Commission currently has under consideration both a proposed rate increase for Nantahala and the proposed sale of the company's distribution system to Duke Power Company. Commission Chairman Harry T. Westcott said recently that it may be *several months* before the Commission can act on the cases. Testimony in both cases must be transcribed, printed and studied by Commission members.

The Five-County Committee resolution called for *repeal* of a state law which allows utilities to *raise rates under bond* pending outcome of a hearing. The committee stated that Nantahala's customers "are suffering *serious financial hardships*," and that businesses are being forced to close or curtail operations.

Later in the month a former *state senator* and a *newspaper editor* from Swain County met with the Utilities Commission and the Governor to discuss the problems being faced by Nantahala area citizens.



Development in our rural areas got an *added push* last month at a special Food Processing and Marketing Conference at State College. Governor *Terry Sanford* said that "we have an obligation to ourselves and to the future of North Carolina to move quickly" and called for "maximum effort" to push North Carolina ahead in the field of *food processing*. The conference, attended by representatives of TEMA, outlined the many opportunities North Carolina has to gain a sizable share of the *feeding and clothing* of the vast metropolitan areas of the East.

TEMA was also represented at a meeting of the North Carolina Council of Community and Area Development in Raleigh last month. The Council heard progress reports of groups which have *developed plans of action* to aid in the development of their areas.

Meanwhile, North Carolina's rural electrics moved forward in the rural development area with the naming of a *special committee* by W. C. Carlton, president of Tarheel Electric Membership Association. Named to a *rural development committee* were the following EMC managers: G. L. Rucker, Edgecombe-Martin; Alton P. Wall, Randolph; C. E. Viverette, Blue Ridge; T. B. Slade, III, Halifax; H. H. McKinney, Pee Dee; and L. P. Beverage, Four County.

Let's Look at the Record

Here's how the candidates for Congress in the May 26 Primary stack up on rural electrification issues.

Each year at election time, The Carolina Farmer informs its readers of the rural electric voting records of Tar Heel congressmen who have opposition, and the views of candidates on rural electric issues which are important to the program.

The Farmer sent the following questionnaire to each candidate who has opposition in the coming primaries:

For many years the Rural Electrification Act has provided that the Administrator of REA make feasible loans to borrowers for the purpose of providing adequate electric and telephone service to rural consumers on an area-coverage basis. These loans are for a period of 35 years at two percent interest, and have helped bring electric service to 97 percent of our farms.

Question 1. Would you support the continuation of this act without change?

Rural consumers are doubling their demand for electricity every five years, and there is a continuing need for large capital investments to heavy-up to meet this demand, as well as for line extensions to new consumers. Since the passing of the Rural Electrification Act, rural electrics have had

(Continued on page 10)



WHEN YOU VOTE, CONSIDER BOTH!

HERE'S HOW INCUMBENTS VOTED

Votes in color considered favorable by
Tarheel Electric Membership Association

Y = yea; N = nay; P = paired for;

X = paired against; O = not voting.

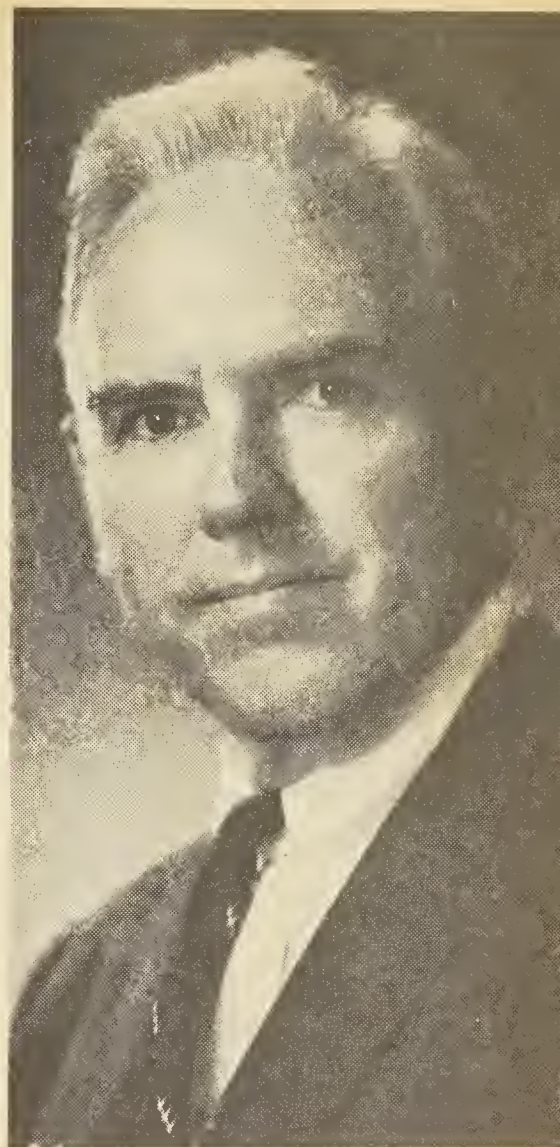
	KORNEGY	KITCHEN	HENDERSON	SCOTT
1. Investigation of federal money policy; defeat of this in 1957 increased pressure for higher REA interest rate		N		N
2. To permit state of New York (instead of commercial power companies) to develop Niagra Power		Y		Y
3. Amendment to prevent federal construction of two atomic power reactors		N		N
4. To amend AEC bill in 1957 to make it unfavorable to co-ops and public bodies		N		N
5. To add \$30 million in 1958 appropriations to speed up previously approved power projects		N		N
6. To send Public Works bill for 1959 back to committee for striking out power projects		N		N
7. 1959 Public Works bill authorizing certain projects on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, hydro power, etc.		Y		Y
8. To recommit TVA Self Financing		X		Y
9. TVA Self Financing		P		N
10. Price-Humphrey—to restore loan-making authority to REA Administrator		Y		Y
11. Override veto of Price-Humphrey		Y		Y
12. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, including "new starts" on resource projects		Y		Y
13. Override veto of 1960 Public Works		Y		Y
14. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, reduced 2½ percent from original		Y		Y
15. Override veto of second Public Works Appropriations		Y		Y
16. To recommit Area Redevelopment Bill to replace text of bill to omit rural areas	N	N	N	O
17. Area Redevelopment Bill	Y	N	Y	X
18. To accept conference report of Area Redevelopment bill	N	N	N	N
19. To table motion instructing the House on generating facilities for the Hanford, Wash., nuclear reactor	N	N	Y	N
20. To instruct House conferees to not accept Senate amendment authorizing generating facilities at Hanford	N	N	Y	N
21. To recommit public works bill with instructions to strike out funds for portions of the Colorado River transmission lines	N	Y	N	Y
22. Public Works bill with funds for Colorado lines	Y	Y	Y	Y
23. To accept conference report on AEC Appropriations bill which would have provided for one generating unit at Hanford	N	N	Y	N
Number of votes	8	23	8	23
Number favorable	4	15	7	12
Number unfavorable	4	8	1	10
Not voting	0	0	0	1
PERCENTAGE OF VOTES CAST THAT WERE FAVORABLE	50	65	88	55

(More on Records, page 20)

Farm Youth and Higher Education

By JOHN TYLER CALDWELL, Chancellor,
North Carolina State College

Education is becoming increasingly important as our world progresses—and agriculture and its related industries offer opportunity for those with the right training. Read what a leading educator has to say to our farm youth about their future.



STATISTICS enable us to predict that large numbers of today's farm youth will not wind up "farming."

Indeed many of them at this moment are already planning careers with objectives quite distant from farming.

This fact compels me to attempt to make three points of some importance:

First, you who have enjoyed the privilege of being "raised on a farm," with all the opportunities for family fellowship, for work, and for developing your capacities, need to know more about the career opportunities in agriculture and its related fields of science, technology and business.

In no field of American enterprise is there today a greater shortage of properly trained people. If you have not put your minds to thinking through this fact in terms of your own career, you may be overlooking a most

satisfying and rewarding future.

Second, the world today is a vast arena of opportunity. The possible careers for you are too numerous to name. Arising out of the great technology of our times, the far-flung and complex business enterprise of today, the hunger of human beings for useful and exciting outlets for their energy, we have occupational specialties unknown a few years ago.

If you are uncertain about what you wish to do, don't rush to a premature decision. Take your time. But use the time you take to explore the possibilities.

Third, and this my most important point, the employable

(The material in this article was adapted from a talk Chancellor Caldwell delivered to a gathering of Future Farmers of America.)

boy or girl today who wants to be the happy, successful, employable adult of 20 and 30 years hence had better get a first-class education.

The present world and its developing successive generations will have less and less room for the unlettered, the dull, the uneducated, the untrained person that ever before.

In this connection, I should like to urge some points about the kind of education you get, which with few exceptions, I'm quite sure is valid advice.

- It must be broad-based, well-grounded in fundamentals—this for flexibility and progressive building.

- Next it should at some point acquire direction and orientation toward knowledge in depth of some field. Superficiality is inadequate in most areas of human endeavor.

- Your studies should by all means reflect your real interests and capacities.

EXTENSION'S 5-YEAR AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

Officials of North Carolina State College's Agricultural Extension Service have unwrapped a five-year program designed to increase the State's total farm income by 24 percent.

Developed county-by-county, the effort will be known as "Extension's Five-Year Agricultural Opportunities Program."

Program planners have set a farm income goal of one billion, 575 million dollars by the end of 1966. Agricultural agents estimated North Carolina's 1961 farm income at a record one billion, 246 million dollars.

Program planners say most of the income gains can be obtained by expanding production of nearly all presently-grown farm commodities. In addition, they point to dozens of new farm income sources, ranging from broccoli production in Beaufort County to minnows in Lincoln County.

If the program is successful, North Carolina's total crop income will hit \$980 million in 1966, for a gain of 22 percent over 1961.



Livestock income will reach \$468 million, for a gain of 33 percent.

Dr. H. Brooks James, dean of agriculture at State College, predicted that the five-year program

"will have a tremendous impact on the total economy of North Carolina."

Dean James estimated that a 24 percent rise in farm income would add nearly \$1 billion dollars annually to the State's agribusiness economy and an equal amount to the State's non-agricultural economy. "When additional income is generated in a community nearly everyone benefits," Dean James emphasized.

R. W. Shoffner, director of the Extension Service, said his organization's five-year program had been developed over a six-month period with the help of an estimated 1,500 people.

"It will be Extension's contribution to the 'Agricultural Opportunities Program' outlined last summer by the N. C. Board of Farm Organizations and Agricultural Agencies at the request of Governor Sanford," Shoffner said.

Would You Know How To Fight Fallout ?

By TOM WOOD

IF a big bomb comes, will Tar Heel agriculture be ready to fight fallout?

A vast and intensive program of civil defense is gathering strength throughout the state and

nation. And agricultural products are high on the priority list for protective measures in event of nuclear attack.

"Sixty-five counties in North Carolina have published civil defense plans," says Maj. Gen. E. F. Griffin, the state's director of civil defense. "Forty counties and many towns and cities have full-time civil defense personnel."

"Every level of government, from the community to the federal office in Washington, is making emergency plans," says Dr. James E. Crosby, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's program leader for rural defense.

"USDA has taken responsibility, with the cooperation of various groups, for maintaining food production in the nation," says Dr. Frank A. Todd, USDA's assistant administrator for emergency programs.

For agriculture, the big job is to protect people, animals and

crops from fallout, or to remove deadly radiation from them before it can wreak havoc upon their cell structures.

"There are two great hazards: External and internal," says Todd. "We have to do everything possible to keep fallout from getting into the body."

Here are typical measures farmers would have to take in the battle against dust-like fallout:

1. To prevent damage: Put tarps over haystacks; roof over trench silos to make shelters for animals; put animals, especially lactating cows, in barns or other buildings; store feed where it's well-shielded from fallout; put plastic mulch on crop fields.

2. To decontaminate after fallout: Remove the top three to five inches of grain from the silo; strip away from corn husks and outside leaves of such vegetables as cabbage; wash fresh vegeta-

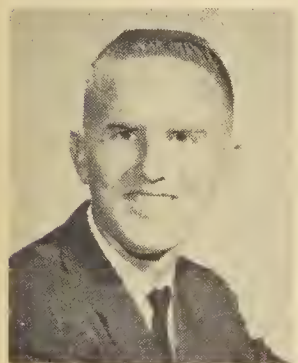
(Continued on page 25)

Teen

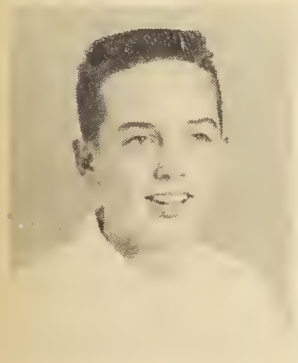
ROUND TABLE



Loretta Respass
Woodstock EMC



Jack Sineath
Central EMC



Seth Barrow
Pitt & Greene EMC



Linda Smith
Burke-McDowell EMC

"Should freshmen girls date senior boys?"

"It depends on the maturity of both the boy and the girl. It might depend on how long the girl has been dating. I do not think a freshman girl wanting to date a senior boy she didn't know very well probably would not have anything in common with him, and it might turn out to be a really dull date for both. I don't think a freshman girl who has just started dating should date a boy who has been dating for a couple of years. However, if the boy and girl have known each other for a long time, it might turn out to be a very nice date."—Loretta

"During the freshman year, most girls start dating. A girl should start with a boy more her own age. Most people would say no for a freshman girl to date a senior boy because of the difference in their ages. Also, if a girl dates a senior, she will feel out of place among his friends. Another reason is that as a freshman, the girl will have different ideas about dating. I think you should stay with your own age until you really know the meaning of dating, and this isn't in the freshman year."—Jack

"It seems to me that boys and girls of similar grades would be more companionable and their interests more alike. However, some freshman girls are more mature than some senior girls and would make interesting dates. If the mother of a freshman girl gave permission for her daughter to date a senior boy, I think it would be all right. It is not advisable for a girl to go steady with an older boy because she would miss the friendships of boys her own age."—Seth

"I don't think that a boy will ask a girl for a date if he doesn't want to go with her. If she wants to go, it would be perfectly all right. Some freshman girls are as mature mentally as senior boys, and they get along well together. However, they cannot participate in as many events and programs together as well as if they were both seniors, or one a junior and the other a senior. It's all right if it suits the girl's family and she wants to accept the date."—Linda

Marlene Buchanan of Bowman High School at Bakersville submitted this month's question to the panel, and she will receive a check for \$5 for her selection. She is a freshman and is secretary-treasurer of her home room and secretary of F.H.A.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Carl Buchanan of Route 3, Bakersville, and they are members of the French Broad EMC.

Marlene writes that she enjoys all sports, especially basketball. "I also like to play the piano, and am part time piano player at my church," she says.

Have you a question you'd like answered by our panel? If so, send it to the Teen Roundtable, the Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you \$5.

Power For Progress

By **JAMES N. SHERWOOD**
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

- Throw away your fly-swatter, insect bomb and garden spray . . . electric light traps may soon provide insect-free living.
- Pipe feed, like water, to livestock at any point on the farmstead.
- Make grain and cotton seed sprout faster with high voltage electrical treatment.
- Use electricity to make alkali soil more productive.

Farm Electric Research Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has indicated that these and other new uses of electricity

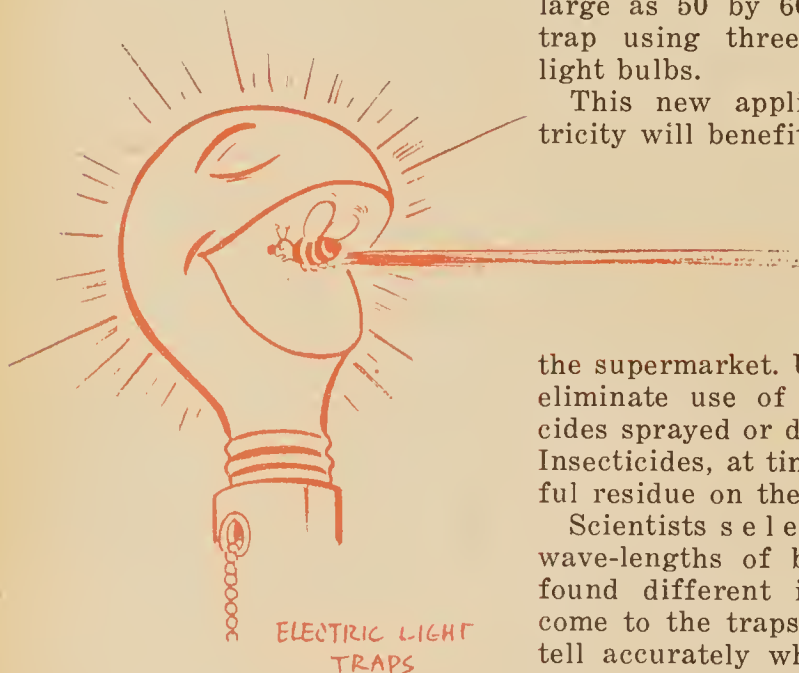
ELECTRIC LIGHT TRAPS, for example, can make gardens bug-free. Agricultural engineers have been studying the effect of light on insects for some time. We've long known that insects are attracted to light. Now these scientists have placed "black light" bulbs on electrically-charged grids. This black light, invisible to man, attracts the insects to the grid, capturing or killing them before they can do damage to plants, or lay their eggs.

Researchers have been able to protect sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers from insect damage in garden plots as large as 50 by 60 feet with one trap using three 15-watt black light bulbs.

This new application of electricity will benefit the shopper in

ical treatments. And too, strains of insects resistant to chemicals do not develop.

GROUND LIVESTOCK FEED can be piped around the farm-



are well within the realm of possibility—all of benefit to both the farmer and consumer.

the supermarket. Using traps may eliminate use of certain insecticides sprayed or dusted on plants. Insecticides, at times, leave harmful residue on the plant products.

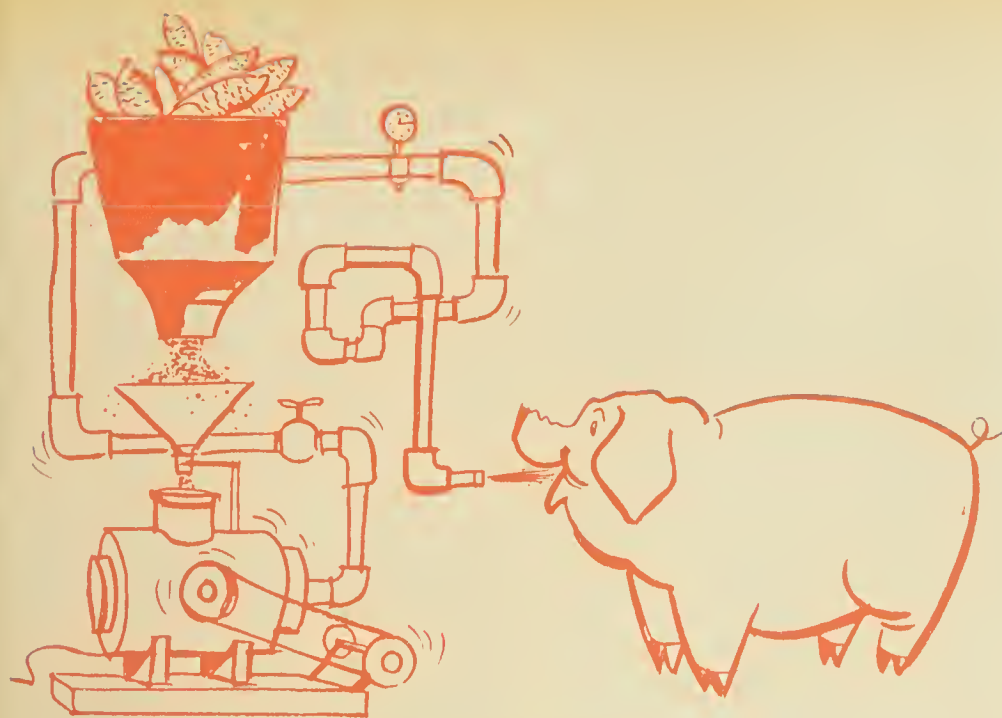
Scientists selected different wave-lengths of black light, and found different insects would come to the traps. They can now tell accurately when harmful insects are present.

Working automatically at night, these insect traps require no special time scheduling. Gardeners will not have to wait for either wet or dry weather to apply chem-



stead. Engineers found that feed carried in an airstream acts much like water. Based on this, they have developed a low-cost, low-maintenance system that will blow mixed ground feed through a one-inch pipe. Powered by an electric motor, this system permits easy distribution of feed from a mixing-grinding plant or from storage to several buildings or livestock self-feeders.

Although not on the market yet, this system was reported at a recent meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers by the developer, H. B. Puckett, Research Agricultural Engineer



HANDLE FEED LIKE WATER

at the University of Illinois. There, this new design was hailed as the "missing link" needed for a fully automatic grinding-distributing-feeding system.

STRIVING FOR UNIFORM sprouting of cotton seed, research workers at Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station developed an irradiation treatment which will kill weeds seeds mixed with crop seeds, change cooking methods, improve cotton yarn, as well as influence seed sprouting.

All seeds must absorb water to sprout. But cottonseed has fuzz or lint around the seed which seems to prevent easy water penetration. Scientists have found that an electrical "glow discharge" treatment on the seed speeds up this water penetration.

Cottonseed is placed in a glass cylinder resembling a fluorescent tube. A weak electrical current is passed through the tube; gases in the tube glow like fluorescent or neon tubes. Action of the gases changes the seed cover so that it lets water through.

Cotton yarn, given the same treatment, is increased in strength by twenty percent. The surface of individual fibers is roughened; the fibers cling to each other, do not pull apart easily.

Experiments with this irradiation treatment have converted

some food products into quick cooking foods, and may reduce soaking time required for dry vegetables prior to cooking.

ELECTRIC FERTILIZER is not here yet, but electric soil treatment may make land more productive, converting "alkali flats" into valuable farmground.

Salts and sodium in the soil lower crop production in over 8-million acres in the West. This becomes increasingly worse each year, with more land affected. Landowners are alarmed. This salt-sodium hazard is steadily mounting from increased re-use of water and increased dependence on irrigation.

Since water is in short supply in the West, drainage water, industrial and sewage water is sometimes reused for irrigation. At times these waters are loaded with various salts.

Underground waters may become salty from normal geologic weathering of soils and rocks.

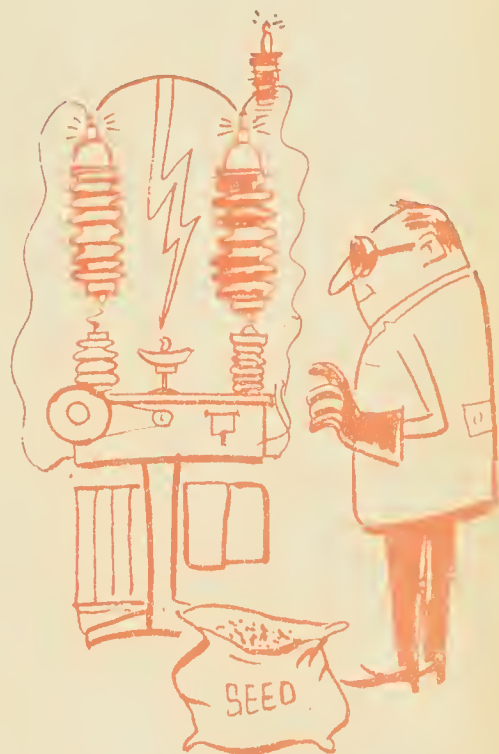
Electric treatments, still in experimental stages, have been successful in making the soil more porous, absorbing more irrigation water in less time, and in changing the salts so that they will more easily re-combine and become soluble in water. The salts then can be leached from the soil by drainage water.

Metal electrodes are driven into the soil at both ends of a field. Electricity is passed through the soil from one end of the field to the other. No danger is posed to farmhands, as very low voltage is used.

Costs vary, but tests of the treatment indicate that it may become practical for small plots.

Today's agriculture has become almost fully mechanized in crop production. New types of field machinery roll out from our factories each year. They make each man's time and labor more productive, and help cut costs. For example, it is now possible to produce a bushel of corn—plow, plant, cultivate, harvest, store—with **five minutes of labor!** Yet it takes several times this amount of labor to handle the corn as feed around the farmstead.

Electricity is beginning to cut farm labor cost. But the surface is barely scratched. New processes, equipment and techniques need to be developed to reduce labor re-



ELECTRIC SEED TREATMENT

quirements, and improve quality of farm products.

When this is done, consumers as well as farmers will benefit. Modern agriculture will then be able to hold the line—or reduce—consumer costs of food and fiber and give extra quality as a bonus.



This freezer compartment with swing-out wire baskets holds sufficient frozen food for most families that lack space for a larger freezer. Or it can supplement the big freezer, holding supplies for a few days at a time.

COOKED FOODS

EXCELLENT FOR FREEZING

Breads—both yeast and baking powder: nut bread, tea rings
Canapes—toasted or untoasted, open-faced—tuna, cream cheese, etc.
Cakes and cookies—angel food, butter cakes in wide variety
Chicken and Poultry—roasted, in pie, a la king
Desserts—eclairs, refrigerator cake, ice cream rolls, etc.
Meats—stews, meat sauces, casserole dishes, meat loaves
Pastries—double crust pies, fruit, mince
Soups—vegetable, lentil, dried legume
Vegetables—baked beans, candied sweet potatoes

A Freezer Is A Woman's Best Friend

YOUR home freezer is a gold mine, even if it isn't used in a systematic and economical manner. Some homemakers are just too busy to keep an itemized list of what's in the freezer, but it still manages to save time and money anyway.

By now, most of us have frozen virtually every food except lettuce and fresh tomatoes, successfully. And even the busiest women have learned that when making a meat loaf, it's just as easy to make two—and freeze the second.

Multiply the freezing of meats, leftovers, breads, cakes and pastries over a period of months—and the freezer really reaches its height of usefulness. Then it becomes magic.

For one lovely week or weeks, the cook can take a real vacation and thaw out virtually every bite. From my own experience, I have learned that a freezer is a must for the working woman who can't shop frequently. And in times of illness in the home, it is a boon to everyone.

There are important things to learn at first, with your new home freezer. Freezing never improves an inferior food. Use only the best. Ready-cooked foods must be

packed properly and wrapped in moisture-vaporproof containers or wrapping materials. Most home economists do not recommend cellophane or waxed paper even for short intervals of time.

Reheating of cooked foods is simple. In nearly every case, the food should be reheated at a low oven temperature, around 300 degrees. Meats usually take about an hour at 325 degrees; pies and pastries one hour at 375 degrees. Cakes and cookies thaw at room temperature in about two hours.

Materials for packaging can be bought at virtually any food store now, or housewares departments. Nice to use: bags and boxes especially made for freezers; aluminum foil; regular freezer paper, which must be sealed with tape; glass jars; wax-coated paper vapocans. Always leave head space in paper containers and 1 to 1½ inches of headspace in glass jars if packing fruits in syrup. Freezing causes expansion. Oven-proof glass dishes are fine for freezing too.

Using a little common sense, any homemaker can get real magic from her freezer. It's at her fingertips.

BUFFET SUPPER CASSEROLE

This is a very tasty and colorful casserole, especially attractive in oven-freezer-server dishes.

- ¼ cup minced onion
- ⅓ cup minced green pepper
- 1 can sliced mushrooms (3 oz.)
- 2 tablespoons chicken fat or other fat
- 4 cups cooked chicken, cut into rather large pieces
- ¾ cup pitted and sliced ripe olives
- ¾ lb. medium wide noodles
- 2 cups chicken broth
- 4 cups water
- 1 can condensed cream of mushroom soup, undiluted (10½ oz.)
- 1½ cups grated sharp cheese (6 oz.)
- ¼ cup minced pimiento
- 1 cup cooked peas
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon celery salt
- 1 cup coarsely diced cooked ham

Cook onion, green pepper and mushrooms in fat over medium direct heat until onion is yellow. Combine with chicken and half the olive slices. Cook noodles in chicken broth and the four cups of water until barely tender. Add soup, cheese, pimiento, peas and seasonings to undrained noodles.

Arrange about half of noodles mixture in a layer of each of two greased oven-freezer-server dishes, two quart size. Put chicken mixture in a layer on top of noodles, then add rest of noodle mixture in a third layer. Top with ham and remainder of olive slices.

*Place covers on dishes. Bake, covered, in moderate oven, 350°F., for 35 minutes. Remove covers and

bake uncovered 15 minutes longer for browning. Time: bake about 50 minutes altogether; Temperature: 350°F., moderate oven; Amount: 12 servings for entire recipe, 6 for each dish; Dishes: 2 2-quart oven-freezer-server Dishes.

FREEZER TO OVEN

***To Freeze:** Omit baking. Seal metal covers on dishes and cool quickly. Label and freeze.

To Thaw and Bake: When wanted for serving, remove freezer tape. Put directly into moderate oven, 350°F. Bake, covered, 1-1/2 hours, then remove covers and bake uncovered about 15 minutes longer or until brown on top and bubbly hot throughout.



This happens to be a chest-type freezer, but standing models are available. It depends on your space needs and preference. Either holds a treasure of frozen food for the family, tiding over from one month to the next, all year.

Woman Talk



...with Lee

Summer to me is a beach, somewhere, alone with the bones of driftwood and the perpetual sighs of the waves. I still remember a lonely starfish, stranded high on the sand by the fingers of the tide.

I was a little girl then, awed by the first starfish I had ever seen. It was a creamy white and made no sound and had no eyes that I could see.

We carried it tenderly to the water's edge and hoped it would swim away. We sat on the slippery caramel sand and felt the stinging heat of the sun on our cheekbones and shoulder blades.

We waited, but the starfish never moved.

On the next high tide, it disappeared, and we hoped it was floating happily somewhere and not another emptied shell, forming part of the ocean's floor.

From the Atlantic, our family moved to the Gulf, and the beach there was different. There was no sudden wave to suck and tug in the direction of nowhere.

Certainly, you can try but never quite describe the blue of that water against chalk white sand. Early in the day, when the gulls are swooping for breakfast, the blue is filled with green.

Schools of minnows flash nervous glances, but they only need fear the slightly larger fish because of the protecting sandbar. And the rays.

Flat and silky, the ray meets the powerful force of the water and provides the least resistance. It skims with incredible speed and utmost purpose and always seems to know exactly where it is going.

There is no aimless darting, with the ray. But on the other side of the bar, there is deeper water, and in those dark blue-green depths may be—anything.

Float in the noontime blueness, and salt crusts on the eyebrows and the fingertips are lifeless creatures, lost in a never-ending blue of sky and water.

Late in the evening, as the sun sets, the blue deepens to the unearthly shade of a butterfly wing and then through the periwinkle spectrum into night.

Perhaps what they say is true. There are day people and night people, which means nothing if you think of it quickly.

And there are the beach people, who starve when surrounded by land.

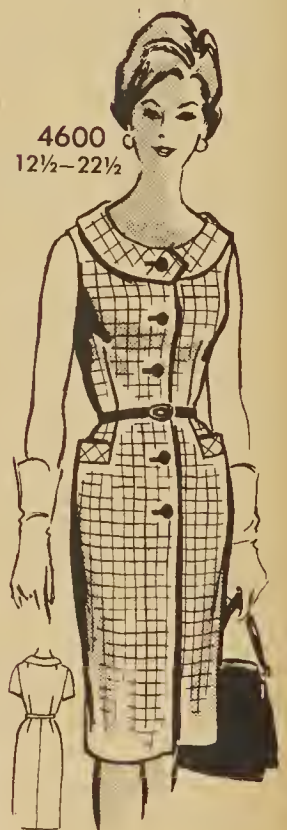
Stitch These In May



4815—Sew easy sheath, cowl-collared neckline. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13 takes 3 yards 35-inch fabric.

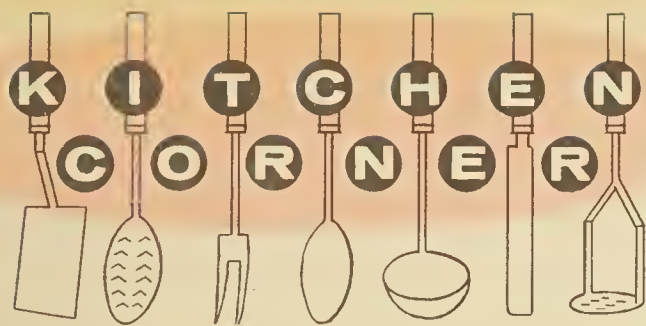


9417—Pleated dress, tiny jacket. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 dress 1 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric; jacket 7/8 yard.



4600—Step-in casual with scooped and collared neckline. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12 1/2-22 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 3 5/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 35¢ for new color Catalog of Spring-Summer Fashions.



Recipes From Carolina Homemakers

□ Judging by your comments, recipes are one of your favorite subjects. If you'd like to share your favorite, just send it to Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh.

Be sure to list all the ingredients clearly, so that someone else can follow them.

These arrived in the mail this month, and we'll publish others as they come. Send your snapshot, if you have one.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Sibyl Fox, Route 1, Banner Elk, lives on Hwy. 105, about eight miles from Boone. They are served by Blue Ridge EMC. Her 14-year old son particularly likes this:

FRUIT COCKTAIL CAKE

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1½ cups sugar | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 1 No. 2 can fruit cocktail | 2 teaspoons soda |
| 2 eggs | 2 cups plain flour |

Put eggs in bowl and beat until light. Add flour, sugar, salt and soda, all sifted together. Add fruit cocktail. Spread ¼ cup brown sugar and a few crushed pecans on top of batter. Bake 30-35 minutes at 350 degrees.

TOPPING

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ¾ cup white sugar | ½ cup milk |
| ½ stick margarine | ½ cup chopped nuts |
| 1 teaspoon vanilla | |

Boil until thick and pour on cake while still warm.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Billy H. Ferguson, Rt. 1, Box 202 AA, of Hubert has five children beneath the age of six and lives in a mobile home served by Jones-Onslow EMC. She wrote a delightful letter, and sent two good recipes. This is the first; the other will be published later.

MEXICAN MEAT

With Cornbread Topping

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 tablespoon cooking fat | ⅛ teaspoon black pepper |
| 1 lb. ground beef | ¼ to ½ teaspoon chili powder |
| 2 cups cooked rice | 3 tablespoons grated onion |
| 1 lb. can tomatoes and juice | |
| 1 teaspoon salt | |

Cornbread topping—use 1 cup mix or ½ normal recipe for cornbread.

Melt fat in 9-inch iron or other ovenproof skillet. Add beef and brown. Add other ingredients except topping. Mix well to break tomatoes and meat into

small pieces. Cook until piping hot and liquid is absorbed. Top with cornbread batter—it should be thin; and bake at 425 degrees for about 25 minutes or until cornbread is done. If over 30 minutes, add a small amount of water to meat mixture to prevent dryness.

★ ★ ★

Lucille Harwood, who lives at Route 1, Box 204, Mount Pleasant, has three in her family, and they are members of Union Electric EMC. Her lemon custard pie is unusual.

LEMON CUSTARD LAYER PIE

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 unbaked pastry shell (9 inch) | 1 large can evaporated milk (1½ cup) |
| 2 eggs, whole, plus one egg yolk | 1 teaspoon lemon extract |
| 2 teaspoons grated lemon rind | 1 egg white |
| ⅔ cup sugar | Few grains salt |
| | 2 tablespoons sugar |

Using medium sized mixing bowl, beat two whole eggs and one egg yolk with the lemon rind until well-blended. Gradually stir in ⅔ cup sugar. Then slowly blend in evaporated milk and lemon extract. Add salt to one egg white and beat until foamy. Add two tablespoons sugar gradually and continue beating until egg white is stiff and glossy.

Gradually fold in custard mixture. Pour into unbaked pastry shell. Bake in preheated oven, 425 degrees for 10 minutes; then reduce heat to slow, 300 degrees. Continue baking until knife comes out clean when inserted in center, about 20-25 minutes additional baking time. Makes 6-8 servings.

★ ★ ★

This potato salad is just one we happened upon and thought you'd like:

POTATO SALAD

Yield: 6 to 8 servings

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5 cups cooked diced potatoes | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1½ cups cubed pasteurized process American cheese | ¾ cup mayonnaise |
| ½ cup thinly sliced celery | ¼ cup dairy soured cream |
| 3 hard cooked eggs, cut into quarters | 1 tablespoon prepared mustard |
| ¼ cup chopped sweet pickle | 1 tablespoon catsup |
| | 4 slices bacon, fried crisp and crumbled |

Toss together lightly potatoes, cheese, celery, eggs, pickles, and salt. Combine mayonnaise, sour cream, mustard, and catsup. Fold dressing mixture into potatoes. Chill well. Just before serving, sprinkle bacon over salad to garnish.

Let's Look at the Record

(Continued from page 10)

the right to generate their own power when feasible. In some areas they are doing this; in others, the threat of competitive generation and transmission has helped keep wholesale power costs low.

Question 2. Would you vote for sufficient funds to enable REA to meet all of these borrowing needs—including funds which would support the right of generation and transmission in instances where the Administrator of REA has decided such loans are feasible or necessary to the security of the borrowers involved?

In recent years the growth of our cities and towns and the coming of rural industries to rural areas has pointed up a serious problem for rural electric cooperatives. They are being forced to fight to maintain loads in territories they have served for years.

Question 3. Do you support the right of a rural electric cooperative to serve any and all loads in its service area—regardless of the size of the load and the present population of the area?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3rd District, Democratic Primary

David N. Henderson, Wallace, the incumbent, has voted favorably seven of eight times on legislation concerning rural electrification and related programs. His opponent, S. A. Chalk Jr., is making a campaign issue of this record, especially Henderson's vote (considered favorable by Tarheel Electric) on authorizing generators to harness already present steam at the government's atomic reactor in Hanford, Wash.

Henderson answered the questions as follows:

1. Yes.
2. Yes, in those instances where

evidence shows the project to be justified and in the public interest.

3. Yes, provided the cooperative is in a position to render efficient service.

Chalk has no voting record, answered the questions as follows:

1. No. I endorse the rural electrification program on a cooperative basis, but I think it should be financed through private sources rather than the government. The inequities of such a lending practice where a private citizen is permitted to borrow at a lower rate of interest than the government must pay for money represents an unfair discrimination against those citizens who by law must subscribe to public utilities suppliers.

2. No. The answer to No. 1 above covers my objection to the manner of financing, but I want to make clear I endorse the cooperative program, and believe the same result can be achieved in the long run at lower cost and to better advantage for all citizens in another way.

3. This question cannot be answered yes or no, but would depend on the facts. My general position is to support the integrity of the cooperative's service area since it is entitled to protect itself from intrusion that would weaken it. . . . I would favor the course that is fair and just to the subscribers.

5th District, Democratic Primary

Ralph J. Scott, Danbury, the incumbent, has voted on 22 issues involving the program. Twelve were favorable; ten were unfavorable. He did not answer the questions, but has said he has supported REA and would continue to do so.

William Z. Wood, Winston-Salem, didn't respond, has no voting record.

5th District, Republican Primary

A. M. Swipes, Elkin, has no voting record, did not respond to questionnaire.

Richard S. Sapp, Winston-Salem, did not respond, has no voting record.

6th District, Republican Primary

Walter G. Green has no voting record, answered all three questions "no," with a letter of explanation. Excerpts follow: "I consider that the three questions when answered in the negative create the image of a candidate who is opposed to rural electric service. In my case, nothing can be further from the truth. I am acutely aware of the value and comfort of electricity on farms and in rural homes. However, I do not now feel that the federal government owes every man a home, or every home and farm a supply electricity. In general, I consider that rural electrification falls outside constitutional obligations and that these problems should be handled otherwise."

Blackwell P. Green, Burlington, has no voting record, did not respond.

6th District, Democratic Primary

Horace R. Kornegay, Greensboro, has voted eight times on rural electric and related issues. Four have been favorable, four unfavorable. He answered the questions this way:

1. At this time I know of no reason why this beneficial act should not be continued. The REA has done a fine job in providing electric service to the rural families of our state.

2. I would support legislation to enable the REA to meet its needs in carrying out a program of providing the rural areas of our state and nation with electric power which otherwise they could not obtain; however I feel I have the duty to exercise my own judgment and reach conclusions after

personal examination of the facts involved.

3. It seems that this question is too broad and generalized to answer definitely, because in these days of rapidly changing situations, there are facts and circumstances which enter into every case which must be taken into consideration.

A. G. Whitener, High Point, has no voting record, answered as follows:

1. Until I have had the opportunity to study thoroughly this matter, I will be unable to make a definite statement. I am for extending such services to farmers, workers, or any citizen, unless it imposes penalties on others through increased taxes.

2. If sufficient funds are available from private sources or from the separate states, it would be better and more economical to use such funds.

3. I am for the Free Market System which allows the consumer to buy where he gets the most for his money. Thus, I would be in favor of this right to serve any and all loads in a given service area.

8th District, Democratic Primary

A. Paul Kitchin, Wadesboro, the incumbent, did not answer the questionnaire. He has voted 23 times on rural electrification issues. Fifteen were favorable, eight unfavorable.

John P. Kennedy, Charlotte, did not respond, has no voting record.

9th District, Republican Primary

James T. Broyhill, Lenoir, did not respond, has no voting record.

W. Leslie Burdick, Salisbury, has no voting record, answered the questions as follows:

1. Our rural area residents are most certainly entitled to electric and telephone service. If the REA is providing these services and this is what the people want I see no objection.

2. I can see no reason for tying the hands that are feeding you. If REA is to be continued as a service utility, it should have the tools necessary to carry out its program.

3. If it was the original supplier of this service to a particular area I see no reason why it should now be deprived of the privilege.

11th District, Republican Primary

Robert Brown, Biltmore, has no voting record, answered questions as follows:

1. I do not know what changes are proposed, if any, and could make no blanket commitment. I am in complete sympathy with the original purpose of REA to bring electric service to farm areas where private power companies were not furnishing such service.

2. While REA has performed a valuable service to farm people in the past, I do not believe any intelligent candidate for Congress could agree in advance to vote

VOTE

IN THE

MAY 26

PRIMARY

funds for REA or anything else without knowing what amounts are suggested and the specific purposes for which they are to be used. I would give any proposal of this nature fair consideration in the light of the facts presented.

3. This is a complex question involving the rights of the consuming public. It has been the subject of court actions and of proceedings before the Utilities Commission. Each case would have to be considered upon its own merits, and fair treatment accorded to all parties, but with particular regard for the interests of the consumer.

Dan S. Judd, West Asheville, did not respond, has no voting record.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATE
Republican Primary

Charles H. Babcock Jr., Winston-Salem, has no voting record, did not answer questionnaire.

Claude L. Green Jr., Robersonville, has no voting record, answered questions as follows:

1. I do not have the Rural Electrification Act in front of me and I would not say that I would support any possible change in it. I support this legislation in principle and I am in favor of it, generally.

2. I will not give a blanket promise to vote for all requests that might be made for REA. To answer yes to this question would show a lack of responsibility on the part of any person who sought to represent the people.

3. In answering this question, I will not give a blank-check endorsement to any possible demands that REA might make. I would refuse a similar blank-check endorsement for any organization.



Sweet Potato Plants
Nancyhalls — Portoricans — Allgolds
"Bunch" — Goldrush — Yellow Yams
300-\$2.00 — 500-\$2.50 — 1000-\$4.00
5000-\$18.75 — 10,000-\$35.00
Free Growers Guide
EARLY BIRD PLANT CO.
DRESDEN, TENN.

Essay Contest Winner Is From Rutherford EMC

Receives Award at Surprise Assembly in New West Lincoln High School



JUDY ANN SAIN

Judy Ann Sain, a sophomore at West Lincoln High School, is the winner of the 1962 **Carolina Farmer Rural Electric Scholarship Contest**.

As winner, she will receive her choice of \$200 in cash or \$500 to be held in trust until she enrolls in College. And as local winner at Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, she received a Motorola transistor radio worth \$50.

Judy was presented her awards at an assembly program on April 27 in the brand-new West Lincoln school (also served by Rutherford EMC), opened for the first time last fall.

L. T. Gibbs, manager of Rutherford, presented Judy with her radio—then she was told that she was also state winner by Archie Hathcock of the CF staff.

Judy's essay, on "My Rural Electric Cooperative—A Turning Point in Community Progress," was one of 360 entered in the contest.

Judy is enrolled in the college preparatory curriculum at West Lincoln. Her principal, L. M. Venable, says she has been on the distinction list several times this past year, which means she had no grade below a "B", no misconduct and no unexcused absences. Judy lists her hobbies as sports, music ("records and piano"), and drawing house plans.

Her father, Ray B. Sain, works

for Carolina Freight Carriers Corporation. Judy lives with her parents and her grandmother, who is a member of Rutherford EMC and has been since 1938, on Rt. 1, Lincolnton.

Judges for the contest were Graham Jones, press secretary to Governor Sanford, Bill Humphries, farm editor of **The News and Observer**, Wallace Parker, editor of **N. C. Farm Bureau News**, David Murray of John Harden Associates, a public relations firm, and William Carpenter, head of the department of agricultural information at N. C. State College.

The judges also selected the local cooperative winners, each of whom will receive a Motorola transistor radio.

Following are the local winners and their schools:

Albemarle EMC: Sandra Trotman, P. W. Moore High School. **Blue Ridge EMC:** Linda Morrison, Hudson High School. **Brunswick EMC:** Thomas Lester Gore, Nankina High School.

Burke-McDowell EMC: Maxine Bartlett, North Cove High School. **Carteret-Craven EMC:** Gail Elaine Parker, Swansboro High School. **Central EMC:** Errol Roper, Pittsboro High School.

Davidson EMC: Golda Raye Loflin, Denton High School. **Davie EMC:** Tommye Ann Lindsey, Celeste Henkel High School. **Edgecombe-Martin EMC:** Anna Chris-

tina Ellis, George W. Carver High School.

Four-County EMC: Sarah Averitte, Tar Heel High School. **French Broad EMC:** Jacquelyn Ledford, Bruman High School. **Harkers Island EMC:** Rosita Guthrie, Smyrna Consolidated High School.

Haywood EMC: Charles Lefaine Trull, Bethel High School. **Jones-Onslow EMC:** Connie Morton, Jacksonville High School. **Lumbee River EMC:** Elizabeth Galbreath, Peterson High School.

Ocracoke EMC: Stanley Gaskins, Ocracoke High School. **Pamlico-Beaufort EMC:** Arlena Marie Willis, New Bern High School. **Pee Dee EMC:** Judy Sasser, Ellerbe High School.

Piedmont EMC: Larry Oakley, Helena High School. **Pitt and Greene EMC:** Barbara Ann Moore, Greene Central High School. **Randolph EMC:** Rebecca Richardson, Randleman High School.

Roanoke EMC: Douglas Crawley, Aurelian Springs High School. **Surry-Yadkin EMC:** Annie Ruth Billings, East Wilkes High School. **South River EMC:** Minva Hollingsworth, Hobbton High School.

Tri-County EMC: Sandra Blythe Bell, B. F. Brady High School. **Union EMC:** Jacqueline Guin, Western Union High School. **Wake EMC:** Roy Nelson Pearce, Wilton High School. **Woodstock EMC:** Eric Furbee, Plymouth High School.

VIP



Why rate the American farmer as a VIP? Well, consider . . .

If he didn't produce enough food for a lot of people besides himself (26 to be exact), many of us would go hungry.

Actually, only 7 percent of the Nation's work force are farmers, and their number is still decreasing.

Yet agriculture is still America's largest industry, employing more workers than steel, transportation, public utilities, and the auto industry combined. It also creates more jobs than any other industry.

Sixteen million nonfarm jobs, in fact, depend directly on agriculture . . . jobs in processing food,

getting it from farm to market, in supplying tools for farming.

The American farmer is also a big consumer. Every year he buys enough tires for 6 million cars, uses more petroleum products than any other industry, spends another 3 billion on farm machinery. In addition he makes sizable purchases of TV sets, clothing, and all the things others buy.

Thanks to the farmer's unmatched productivity, America is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. Our abundance is thus a powerful force for peace, relieving hunger abroad and promoting economic growth in newly developing nations.

The American farmer a VIP? Please excuse the understatement.



This year the U. S. Department of Agriculture is observing its 100th anniversary. In recognition of the centennial and as a public service, this message is published with the cooperation of the USDA by:

**TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION**



NOW KELVINATOR ANNOUNCES RUGGED COMMERCIAL-TYPE FREEZERS FOR FARM FAMILIES!

Long the leading manufacturer of commercial cabinets for ice cream and frozen foods, Kelvinator now makes available the same performance, dependability and economy in heavy-duty home freezers.

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and down temperature fluctuation, no heater coils, no flavor loss, no drying out.

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20.8 CU. FT. KELVINATOR UPRIGHT stores 728 pounds, has twice the freezing surface of ordinary uprights this size, plus adjustable shelves, pull-out wire rack, interior light, door lock.

21.1 CU. FT. KELVINATOR CHEST model stores 739 pounds, has seven prime freezing surfaces, plus storage baskets, counter-balanced lid, door lock, interior light, all-porcelain liner.

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Fallout ?

(Continued from page 12)

bles; cut up and remove sod; scrape seed beds; deep plow.

Todd warns farmers not to take any decontamination measures until responsible authorities give the word. The reason is the varying life span of radioactive particles.

"You can't destroy radioactive material," he explains. "You have to let it decay."

It takes eight days for Iodine 131 to decay to half life. Strontium 90, on the other hand, needs 27 to 28 years to reach this same point.

This long life is one reason scientists are hard at work on processes to remove Strontium 90 from milk and other foods contaminated in atomic war.

There are a great many other measures farmers can take to win the fight against fallout. Civil defense offices in your county can supply you with much more complete information.

The hazard of fallout is far more widespread than that of a direct hit by a nuclear bomb.

"No nation has enough nuclear missiles to attack all of the U. S.," says Crosby. "Only three percent of the people would be in line of a direct hit.

"But the other 97 percent would be in danger from fallout."

Chances are excellent for survival even as close as 20 miles from the site of a 20-megaton bomb explosion, he says.

"But what's the use of spending two weeks in a shelter if you're going to starve when you come out?" he asks.

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● ANNUAL MEETINGS

EDGEcombe-MARTIN COUNTY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, May 26 at the Armory in Tarboro beginning at 2:30 p.m. Harry B. Caldwell is speaker for the occasion. Will have approximately \$400 in FREE prizes.

PIEDMONT ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, June 16 at the Hillsboro High School beginning at 1:30 p.m. Will have approximately \$500 in FREE prizes.

● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 65-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free... write today! American School, Dept. X558 Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

● POULTRY

GUARANTEED HEAVIES! Reds, Rocks, Rockcrosses \$5.90—100. "JUMBO" White Rocks \$6.90—100. C.O.D. Heavy Breeds guaranteed straight hatch \$8.90; Pullets \$15.90. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds Straight Hatch, \$10.90; Pullets \$17.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets \$20.90; Straight Hatch \$11.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets \$21.90; Straight hatch \$10.90. "CHAMPION" Pedigreed White Leghorn Pullets (Extra Large Eggs) \$23.90; Straight hatch \$12.90. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Rocks, Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Brahmas Straight hatch \$13.90; Pullets \$23.90. Pekin Ducklings 12—\$4.50. Bronze Broadbreasted, White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—\$11.50. Beltsville Turkeys 15—\$9.50. Live Guarantee, f.o.b. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Carolina Hatcheries, RUBY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-2, Box 596, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

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Sweet Potato Plants—Portoricans, Nancy-halls, Goldrush, Yellow Yams, "Bunch", 300—\$2.00; 500—\$2.50; 1000—\$4.00; 5000—\$18.75; orders rushed. STOKER PLANT FARMS, Dresden, Tennessee.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Guaranteed leading varieties. Quick shipments. 200—\$1.50; 500—\$2.50; 1,000—\$4.00; 5,000—\$18.75; 10,000—\$35.00. Sunshine Plant Company, Gleason, Tennessee.

● WANTED TO BUY

Genuine Confederate Money, old money, broken bank notes, of all states and Canada: Confederate Bonds, Civil War muster rolls. Send insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Ga.

"Those Indians out West have wonderful memories," said a returned motorist. "While driving through New Mexico I stopped to talk a while with a chief along the highway, and finally got around to asking him if he liked eggs. He grunted 'Yes.'"

✻ ✻ ✻

A minister walked through the lobby of a hotel one morning and noticed a ballplayer he knew by sight. So he sauntered over to the player and introduced himself and said: "One thing I've always wondered. Why must you play ball on Sunday?"

There was a nod of understanding, but the minister explained: "But there's a little difference. You see, I'm in the right field."

[illegible]

HALE!

... Women who insist on wearing the pants in the family should expect cuffs on the bottom.

... Home is where a man goes
when he's tired of being nice to
people.

Judy was describing to one of her 10-year-old friends the extent of her domain. "I've got my dog Gypsy, my cat Measles, my goldfish Charlie, and my four dolls," she boasted. "But the only one who will do everything I say is my father!"

✱ ✱ ✱

A proud 16-year-old turned into his driveway at the wheel of the family car, his father beside him. His younger brothers came over to the car.

"Listen," shouted the happy driver, "I just passed my driving test. You guys can all move up one bike now."

✻ ✻ ✻

A candidate for office of sheriff in a mountain town was defeated in a recent election. Out of a total of 268 votes he received seven—five of which he cast himself.

Next day he appeared on the streets with two guns dangling from his belt. He was challenged by one of the citizens. "You have no privilege of carrying guns. You weren't elected yesterday."

ER MARKET

TAST 60¢ lb

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AS HABBICK

A black and white cartoon illustration by Bob Thayer. A mailman in uniform, carrying a large sack of mail, is talking to a woman in a dark dress and glasses who is also holding a letter. They are standing outside a house. The signature 'Bob Thayer' is in the bottom left corner.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



THERE'S A
TOUCH OF

MAGIC

IN EVERY DAY

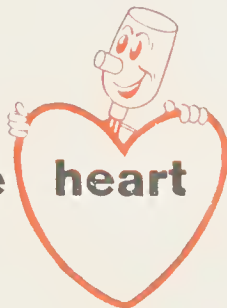
You can't see it, although it's constantly at your fingertips. You can't hear it, but it makes things "hum." Electricity is the *magic* touch that brings modern living into your life.

Electricity heats your home in winter, cools it in summer, cooks for the family, does the laundry, entertains you and can even "sit" for the baby. There's almost no end to the magical comfort and convenience of *total electric living*.

Now's the time to add the magic touch to your family living.



ELECTRICITY—the heart of modern living





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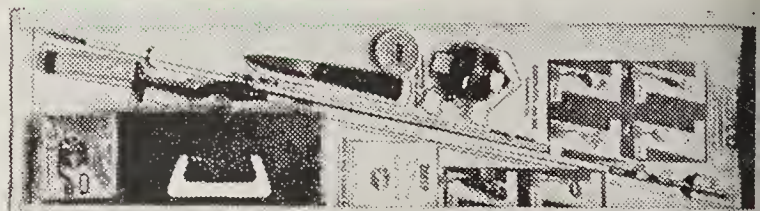


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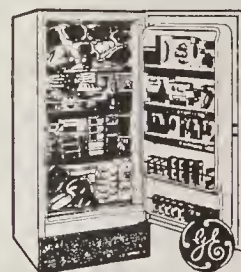
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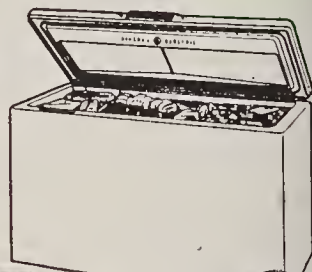
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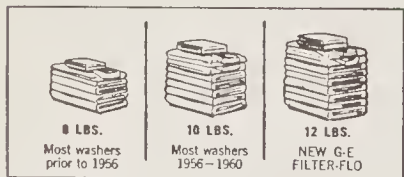
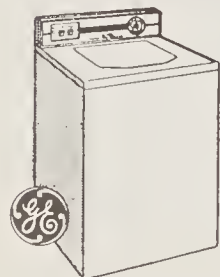
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